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FOURTEEN NEW BIRDS FROM TROPICAL AFRICA

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Among the African birds acquired by The American Museum of Natural History in recent years, there are a number that appear to represent undescribed species and races. Of those included in the present paper, four new forms were discovered by Messrs. J. Sterling Rockefeller and Charles B. G. Murphy during the Tanganyika Expedition of 1928–1929, when they collected so successfully in the highlands of Marungu and the mountains west of the Ruzizi River. Two are based on specimens obtained in the Kasai district by Father R. Callewaert, from whom the American Museum purchased a considerable collection. One was contained in the Cameroon collection of Mr. R. H. Drinkwater, presented to the American Museum by Dr. Leonard C. Sanford. Two more were obtained by the American Museum Congo Expedition (1909–1915), three by the American Museum Ruwenzori-Kivu Expedition (1926–1927), and two by myself during a visit to the Congo River in 1930–1931, financed by the late Mrs. Dwight Arven Jones.

Numida meleagris callewaerti, new subspecies

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Intermediate between *Numida meleagris marchei* Oustalet and *N. m. marungensis* Schalow. Lower neck finely barred with whitish, but also washed in front with brownish or bluish. Outer webs of secondaries more boldly barred with white than in *marchei*, wattles narrower and usually only tipped with red. Horny helmet slightly higher than in *marchei*, but not of the bulbous form that distinguishes *marungensis*.

TYPE.—Adult male; Luluabourg, Kasai district, Belgian Congo; January 15, 1924; collected by Father R. Callewaert; Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. No. 257753.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Helmet rising only 9 mm. above top of skull, not pointed, but with a ridge extending forward in the mid-line; no horny "bristles" above nostrils. Wattles narrow, but not quite so pointed or pendent as in *marungensis*, total length along anterior border (in skin) 17 mm. Upper hind-neck with black bristly feathers like those of *marchei*, sides of neck and throat nearly bare. Lower neck finely barred all around with grayish white and blackish, tips of feathers on lower fore-neck more uniform and washed with dull grayish lavender. White spots on back and rump slightly larger than in *marchei*, and distinctly smaller than in *marungensis*. On the outer margins of the secondaries the white barring is nearly as extensive as in

marungensis, and the white stippling so noticeable between the bars in *marchei* is wanting. On the rectrices light stippling between the white spots is present, but less extensive than in *marchei*.

Beak pale bluish with red base, helmet brown, cheeks and eyelids light blue, wattles light blue, bordered with red.

Wing, 275 mm.; tail, 153; culmen from cere, 25; metatarsus, 77.

A series of thirteen adults and three chicks was collected near Luluabourg for the American Museum by Father Callewaert, in whose honor the race is named. The specimens show the usual variation found among guinea-fowls. The wattles are sometimes narrower and more pointed than in the type, and never wholly red as in *marchei*. The helmet is always composed of a thicker layer of horny material than in *marchei*, and the relative amount of barring and of bluish wash on the lower foreneck is by no means fixed. The white bars on the outer edges of the secondaries are always broader than in *marchei*, yet in a few examples there are lines of stippling between the bars.

Hitherto there has been some doubt as to the validity and the distribution of *marchei*. In the Paris Museum, some years ago, I examined two of the male types from Doumé, upper Ogowé River, collected by Marche, as well as a female from Yumba on the lower Ubangi River, collected by Dybowski. These three specimens bore out the distinctions given by Oustalet[1]: general coloration darker than that of *galeata*, with more conspicuous spotting on back; deeper color of the brownish blue area around the lower neck; weak development of the helmet. In July, 1930, Mr. Franklin Edson 3d obtained an adult male of *marchei* at Mistandunga, on the middle Congo River just above Yumbi, which I examined in the flesh. It is clear that the range of *marchei* extends from the savannas of the Gaboon, and probably those of the Lower Congo, eastward at least to the confluence of the Ubangi and the Congo. Only the actual line of meeting between *marchei* and *callewaerti* remains to be fixed. It seems certain that *callewaerti* must occupy the greater part of the Kasai district. A female guinea-fowl from Duque de Braganza, northern Angola, which I saw in the Tring Museum, is very similar to *callewaerti* in the barring of the neck and the pattern of the secondaries. The range of this race may therefore be expected to extend from the upper Lubilash River west to northern Angola.

For comparison I have had in addition three skins of *N. meleagris marungensis* Schalow from Marungu, one from Kita-Kita in the Manyema

[1]1882, Annales Sci. Naturelles, XIII, Art. "No. 2" [=1 bis] (Doumé, Ogowé R., Gaboon).

district, and three from the Ruzizi Valley; also eight skins of *N. meleagris maxima* Neumann from the highlands of Angola.

Glaucidium tephronotum medje, new subspecies

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Similar to *G. tephronotum pycrafti* Bates of southern Cameroon, but larger, less brownish on crown and back, more rufous on sides of chest and flanks, black spots on underparts narrower and longer.

TYPE.—Adult male; Medje, northern Ituri forest, Belgian Congo; May 7, 1910; collected by J. P. Chapin; Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. No. 158029.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Forehead feathers dark brownish gray with hidden whitish bases, crown, nape, and back dark brownish gray, hind-neck with small, half-concealed whitish markings. Upper surface of wings of a somewhat browner tone than back, the outer greater and middle wing-coverts with a faint external margin of deep rufous brown. Remiges blackish brown, with whitish areas invading the inner webs, and, between these, obscure dusky bars. On the distal half of the primaries the dark bars, as seen from below, alternate with grayish ones, but the tips are of nearly uniform dusky color. Under wing-coverts creamy white, with rather large blackish spots on primary-coverts, and a wash of rufous near the outer margin of the wing. Bristly blackish feathers project on lores and chin, otherwise the facial disc is whitish beneath eye, dark gray near ears, but the feathers with whitish bases. Throat whitish with diffuse spots of blackish brown, middle of breast whitish slightly washed with cinnamon, and with numerous blackish spots of elongate-oval form, about 2.6×8 mm. at their largest. Middle of abdomen whitish, under tail-coverts buffy white, each of the longer feathers with a narrow dusky shaft-spot near its tip. Feathering of feet light rufous, the feathers more whitish basally; upper surface of toes with whitish bristles. Rectrices blackish brown above, more grayish beneath, with a series of more or less oval spots of buffy white on inner webs, numbering six on the outermost rectrices, and four on the median pair. Here the basal marking is concealed by the blackish-brown upper coverts, but the three others form a conspicuous row on the upper surface of the tail.

Iris yellow, rim of eyelids yellowish; bill and cere light green; toes yellow, claws grayish.

Wing, 116 mm.; tail, 84; culmen from cere, 11.5.

In addition to the type the American Museum Congo Expedition obtained another male and a female at Medje, and also a female at Nala, between Medje and Rungu. Their measurements are: wing, 116 (♂), 121 (♀), 116 (♀); tail, 83 (♂), 87 (♀), 82 (♀); culmen from cere, 12.5 (♂), 13 (♀), 13 (♀). They are all adult and the uniformity in coloration is well marked. The female from Medje seems a little whiter on the breast than do the others, and on a few of its outermost upper wing-coverts there are some marginal spots of whitish bordered with rufous. One of these skins I compared with the types of *tephronotum* and *pycrafti* at the British Museum. The wings of two males of *pycrafti* from Bitye, southern Cameroon, measured 103, 109 mm.; their tails, 67, 68; culmen from cere, 10.8, 11.

So far as known, the range of *G. t. medje* is restricted to the northeastern border of the Upper Congo forest. Doctor Schouteden has shown me an immature example from Buta, Lower Uelle district, which is in the Congo Museum.

Glaucidium tephronotum lukolelæ, new subspecies

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Larger than any other race of the species, crown and back grayer than in *medje* or *pycrafti*, probably closer to *tephronotum* in this respect. Spotting of underparts blackish, not rufous as in *tephronotum*.

TYPE.—Adult female; Lukolela, middle Congo River; August 5, 1930; collected by J. P. Chapin; Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. No. 296777.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Forehead whitish, its anterior feathers gray-tipped, posterior ones with a white spot in the more extensive gray tip. Crown and nape light slaty gray, feathers of hind-neck with half-hidden white patches; back, scapulars, rump, and upper tail-coverts darker slate-gray, without admixture of brown. Remiges brownish black, their inner borders creamy white except near tips, and this whitish color extending inward on the inner webs to form imperfect bars. On the primaries the whitish areas do not approach the tips, but give place there to smaller gray markings which cause a suggestion of barring, best seen on the lower surface. Upper surface of the wing a little more brownish slate than the back, and some of the outer greater and middle coverts with narrow external margins of rufous. Under wing-coverts creamy white, with blackish spots on the primary-coverts. These spots are much larger on the greater lower primary-coverts, and there are a few diffuse touches of pale rufous on the outer margin of the wing there. Bristly blackish feathers spring from lores and chin, elsewhere the feathers of the facial disc are dark gray with white bases. Throat, middle of chest, and abdomen white, sides of chest and flanks rather light rufous. Elsewhere the breast is white, rather well spotted with blackish, the larger markings elongate-oval, about 3×8 mm. Feathering of feet whitish with a wash of pale rufous on outer side; upper surface of toes with whitish bristles. Under tail-coverts whitish, unspotted. Rectrices blackish above, grayer beneath, with rounded whitish areas extending in on their inner webs. On the median pair these form three conspicuous spots on the upper surface of the tail. On the outer rectrices there are four such spots, but the two basal ones are confluent along the inner margin of the feather.

Iris bright chrome yellow, rim of eyelids dull greenish yellow; cere greenish yellow, beak yellowish olive; toes dull light cadmium yellow, claws pale olive at base, shading to black distally.

Wing, 127 mm.; tail, 95; culmen from cere, 14.5.

While direct comparison with the types of *tephronotum* and *pycrafti* has not been feasible, I have, for reference, notes taken in the British Museum some years ago. My conviction that *G. tephronotum* Sharpe is not a South American bird,[1] and that the type came really from West Africa, possibly Upper Guinea, remains unchanged. The species is

[1] Chapin, 1921, 'Auk,' p. 456.

represented in Lower Guinea by at least three races. Comparison at the British Museum showed that there is no important difference between *tephronotum* and *pycrafti* in the color of the under wing-coverts. The other distinctions in coloration, excellently shown in the two colored plates,[1] are undoubtedly subspecific. *G. t. pycrafti* is a much browner bird above than *G. t. tephronotum*, with the rufous less extensive on the underparts, and with large oval black spots there, measuring 5×7 mm. on the flanks. In *tephronotum* the rufous of the flanks extends farther toward the middle of the breast, and instead of oval black spots it has elongated, streak-like markings of rufous, shaded with blackish. Of the barring on the distal portion of the primaries, quite distinct in *pycrafti*, there is scarcely a trace in *tephronotum*.

G. t. lukolelæ is the lightest in color of the races of this owl, especially on the underparts, and likewise has the whitest forehead. It is also the largest race; *G. t. medje* is intermediate in size between *lukolelæ* and *pycrafti*, and more closely resembles the latter in coloration.

It is a surprise to find a form so unlike *pycrafti* living at Lukolela, only 450 miles southeast of Bitye. A single specimen of *lukolelæ* gives no clue as to the extent of its range, but one may suspect that it will be found to extend eastward along the southern margin of the Congo forest. At Avakubi in the central Ituri forest we never noticed this small owl, and I am in doubt whether it occurs at all in the heart of the Upper Congo forest.

Gymnobucco calvus congicus, new subspecies

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Allied to *G. calvus major* Neumann of Cameroon, but generally lighter in color, especially on the throat, and with wings distinctly shorter. In coloration it shows only a slight approach toward *G. calvus vernayi* Boulton, of the Angolan highland.

TYPE.—Adult male; Thysville, Lower Congo district, Belgian Congo; December 23, 1914; collected by J. P. Chapin; Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. No. 159352.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Bristly feather-tufts pointing forward on chin and at sides of mandible dull buff, sparse rictal bristles brownish black, and a small tuft of buffy bristle-feathers projecting forward and upward behind each nostril. The blackish skin of forehead, crown, and orbital region is not entirely bare, for fine hairy feathers of dark brown color are distributed over most parts. On the middle of the crown these increase in size, and on the nape they become numerous, lighter brown, and with light buff shaft-streaks. Back and scapulars dull brown (near "bistre"[2]) with narrow shaft-streaks of pale buff; rump and upper tail-coverts of the same brown, but feathers margined distally with light brown, and shaft-streaks less noticeable. Upper

[1] *G. tephronotum*, 'Catalogue Birds British Museum,' II, 1875, Pl. XIII, fig. 2; *G. pycrafti*, Ibis, 1911, Pl. VII.

[2] Color names in quotation marks are from Ridgway (1912).

wing-coverts like the back, but almost unstreaked; innermost secondaries "bistre," but remaining remiges blackish brown, with inner edges becoming pale gray-brown toward the base. Under wing-coverts pale grayish brown. Throat "drab-gray," and whole remaining underparts "buffy brown" with light shaft-streaks. The lower abdomen and under tail-coverts are a little lighter brown than the breast and flanks, and unstreaked. Rectrices uniform "clove brown," becoming a little lighter at tip.

Iris dark brown, skin of face blackish, bill rather light rufous brown, feet dusky brown.

Wing, 93 mm.; tail, 47; culmen, 22; metatarsus, 22.

This race appears to range from the southern Gaboon through the Lower Congo to forested areas in northern Angola. In addition to the type and another adult male from Thysville, the American Museum has two males and a female from Ganda Sundi in the Mayombe forest. The measurements of these five skins may be summarized: wing, 88.5–93 mm.; tail, 45–50; culmen, 20.5–22; metatarsus, 21.3–23.

Other specimens examined in the past, which I believe to be referable to *G. calvus congicus*, are two females from Lundu and Temvo in the Mayombe (Congo Museum), one male from Manyanga, and two without sex from Lutete, Lower Congo (Tring Museum), and two males and a female from near Ndala Tando, northern Angola (Tring Museum).

For the present comparison I am indebted to the Carnegie Museum for the loan of a series of skins of *G. c. major* Neumann[1] (two from Efulen and eleven from Minkalli, Cameroon); and I have also seven skins of *G. c. vernayi* Boulton[2] from Mombolo in the Benguellan highland.

The wing-length in *G. c. calvus* (Lafresnaye) of upper Guinea varies from 86 to 93 mm., according to Professor Neumann, but Lafresnaye's type in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy has a wing of 95 mm.

The wing of *G. c. major* in southern Cameroon varies from 94 to 105 mm., so that is it definitely longer than in *G. c. congicus*. *G. c. vernayi* has the wing-length 90–97 mm., but is strikingly different in color from any other race of the species, being a grayish-brown bird with throat and striping of back and breast nearly whitish.

G. c. congicus, in my opinion, is more similar to *major* than to *vernayi* in general hue, but of lighter brownish color with throat markedly paler and grayer. The upper throat of *major* is somewhat sootier than the breast. The shorter wings of *congicus* facilitate identification.

Cisticola chubbi marungensis, new subspecies

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Differs from *C. c. chubbi* Sharpe in being lighter colored above, duller and less rufous on crown, with more buffy wash on flanks, and

[1] 1920, Journ. f. Orn., p. 80 (Buea, Cameroon).
[2] 1931, Annals Carnegie Museum, XXI, p. 44 (Mombolo, 6000 ft.).

dark subterminal bars of rectrices less conspicuous. The wing is of about the same length as in the typical race, but the tail distinctly longer.

TYPE.—Adult male; Ketendwe, 6050 feet, Marungu highland, Belgian Congo; February 23, 1929; collected by J. S. Rockefeller and C. B. G. Murphy; Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. No. 289577.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Lores blackish, forehead and crown dull rusty brown ("sayal brown"), shading on the nape into the gray-brown of the back. Ear-coverts light brownish, a little paler than the nape; chin, throat, and middle of abdomen buffy white, sides of chest and flanks light gray-brown, middle of chest whitish with a distinct wash of buff, and lower flanks still more tinged with buff. Tibial feathering light cinnamon. Upper wing-coverts like the back, but greater coverts slightly buffy just along the outer edges; remiges darker, more fuscous, but with lighter brown outer borders, and with buffy inner margins except near tips; under wing-coverts pale cinnamon. Under tail-coverts pale buff; rump a little more buffy than the back; median rectrices a little browner than the back, and slightly dusky near their tips. Remaining rectrices (seen from above) are similar, but with inner webs a little more fuscous, subterminal blackish bands becoming rather diffuse on outer webs, and all tipped with pale buff. Tail graduated, outermost rectrices 32 mm. shorter than the median pair.

Iris reddish brown; bill black, but paler beneath base of mandible; feet (in dried skin) light reddish brown, claws more gray-brown.

Wing, 66 mm.; tail 68; culmen to base 17; metatarsus, 26.5.

Three other specimens were taken at the type locality; a male with wing 67 mm., tail, 71; and two females, wings, 61.5, 62, tails, 67, 66. In these three specimens the dark subterminal markings on the rectrices are still less evident than in the type. While none shows any conspicuous sign of immaturity, this second male may not have been fully adult. The length of the tail is not due to increased tail-length in a dry-season plumage, as all the specimens were taken on February 23, in the rainy half of the year. Nor is *Cisticola chubbi* known to exhibit any seasonal difference in plumage.

Presumably this new race is restricted to the highlands of Marungu above 5000 feet. Three specimens from the mountains west of the Ruzizi Valley, also collected by Messrs. Rockefeller and Murphy, are referable to *C. c. chubbi*, and have tails 63 mm. (♂), 60 (♀), and 57 (♀). The tail in eight males from Ruwenzori and the Kivu district I find to vary from 57 to 65 mm., in six females from the same districts, from 53 to 57.5.

According to Count Gyldenstolpe and Admiral Lynes,[1] specimens from the Kivu district run a little more deeply colored throughout than those of Mt. Elgon and vicinity. We have two specimens from Kakamega,

[1] 1930, Ibis, Cisticola Supplement, p. 334.

Kenya Colony, and the difference is very slight. Marungu is outside the area from which Admiral Lynes had specimens.

C. chubbi marungensis shows no approach in color to *C. nigriloris* Shelley, of the highlands north of Lake Nyasa, although *nigriloris*, *chubbi*, and *discolor* form a compact group within the genus *Cisticola*, and perhaps in the future will be regarded as a single species.

Apalis binotata marungensis, new subspecies

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Differs from *A. b. personata* Sharpe in being slightly larger, more grayish black on face and fore-neck, the patch on fore-neck bordered with gray, sides of chest greener, and posterior underparts grayer.

TYPE.—Adult male; Kasangala, 7050 feet, Marungu highland, Belgian Congo; March 4, 1929; collected by J. S. Rockefeller and C. B. G. Murphy; Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. No. 289593.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Forehead, lores, cheeks, and throat blackish, this color becoming more grayish on ear-coverts and the fore-neck. Crown brownish black, shading to greenish on the middle of nape, and to gray on temporal region. A grayish white patch at the side of the neck, below and behind the ear-coverts. Back, rump, upper wing-coverts, and upper tail-coverts yellowish green ("warbler green"); remiges dark gray with outer margins yellowish green, and inner edges, especially toward the base, pale gray. Under wing-coverts white, washed with yellow on "axillaries," and with dusky central patches on those near the outer border of the wing. The grayish black area of the fore-neck is outlined faintly with gray; the yellowish green areas ("yellowish citrine") at the sides of this dark patch almost meet across the upper breast. The lower breast is grayish white in the middle, like the abdomen, but becomes grayer laterally, and the outer flank-feathers are tipped with greenish. Tibial feathering rather dark gray, under tail-coverts grayish white. Rectrices all dull green, with outer margins brighter yellowish green.

Iris rufous brown, bill (in dried skin) black with tip and tomia light gray, feet (in dried skin) light rufous brown.

Wing, 57.5 mm.; tail, 52; culmen to base, 14.7; metatarsus, 21.

In addition to the type, Messrs. Rockefeller and Murphy collected another adult male of similar size and color at Sambwe, 6100 feet, an adult female at Pande, 6100 feet, and an immature male at Ketendwe, 6050 feet. The female scarcely differs from the males in color, her wing measures 55 mm., tail, 47.

The known range of this new race is restricted to Marungu, southwest of Lake Tanganyika, at elevations above 6000 feet. *A. b. personata*, on the other hand, is found in the highlands northwest of Lake Tanganyika, and in the Rugege forest southeast of Lake Kivu. It extends northward to Ruwenzori and to the Lendu Plateau, west of Lake Albert. My comparative material includes eleven specimens of *A. b. personata*, and the wing-length of adults of that race varies from 51 to 54 mm., tails, 41.5–48.5 mm.

A. b. binotata Reichenow, of which I have had ten Cameroon specimens for comparison, is still smaller (wing 45–50.5 mm., tail 34–41.5). Its crown is gray, and in the female the white of the side of the neck extends forward in a band to the base of the mandible. Though this small lowland race has not yet been found in the Belgian Congo, it occurs in the Cameroon forest, in northern Angola, in Toro, and at the base of Mt. Elgon.

Apalis pulchra murphyi, new subspecies

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Differs markedly from *A. p. pulchra* Sharpe in being paler throughout, lighter gray above, flanks without any deep rufous coloration, and white areas on outer rectrices more extensive.

TYPE.—Adult male; Sambwe, 6100 feet, Marungu, Belgian Congo; February 28, 1929; collected by J. S. Rockefeller and C. B. G. Murphy; Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. No. 289597.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Whole upperparts, from forehead to upper tail-coverts, neutral gray, the same gray extending to the upper wing-coverts and the outer margins of the remiges. Otherwise the remiges are dusky gray, with whitish gray inner borders. Under wing-coverts white. Lores dark gray, ear-coverts of same neutral gray as crown. Chin and throat creamy white, washed, especially at sides, with light cinnamon-buff. A dull black band, about 8 mm. wide, extends across the chest. Behind this the underparts are very pale buff, like the sides of the throat, except the middle of lower breast, abdomen, and under tail-coverts, which are nearly white. Tibial feathering gray, with a faint wash of buff. Outermost tail-feather wholly white, the next one white except for gray basal stripes extending half-way out on outer web, and one-third the length on the inner margin. On the third feather the basal third is dark gray, and this color covers the outer web except near the tip, and also runs out in a stripe on the inner web to within 19 mm. of the tip. The fourth feather is dark gray with a white terminal patch 8 mm. long, mainly restricted to the inner web; the median pair is entirely dark gray. Tail graduated, outermost quills 23 mm. shorter than the median pair.

Iris light brown; bill (in skin) black; feet (in skin) grayish black, but browner on toes and claws, and gray-buff on soles.

Wing, 56 mm.; tail, 57; culmen to base, 17; metatarsus, 24.

Besides the male type, two adult females were collected, at Sambwe and at Matafali, both localities in the Marungu highland a little above 6000 feet. There is no sexual difference in color; measurements of the females are: wing, 52, 53; tail 54, 55; culmen to base 16.5, 17; metatarsus 22, 23.

There can be no doubt of the affinity of this race to *Apalis p. pulchra* Sharpe rather than to *Apalis thoracica* (Shaw and Nodder) with its numerous races in southern and eastern Africa. Both the *thoracica* group and *A. flavigularis* Shelley have relatively shorter tails with twelve rectrices; whereas in *pulchra* and *murphyi* there are but ten rectrices.

The ranges of the two races seem rather widely separated. *A. p. pulchra* extends from Nairobi and Mt. Kenia west to the Mau, the Lendu Plateau, and the Cameroon highlands. *A. p. murphyi* is only known from Marungu. The mountains along the eastern Congo border, from the northwest side of Lake Tanganyika north through the Kivu and western Ruanda to Ruwenzori, are occupied by *Apalis ruwenzorii* Jackson. This warbler agrees with *pulchra* in having only ten rectrices, but the tail is relatively short, without white areas, and the chest-band is gray. It does appear to be the geographic representative of the same group.

Alseonax infulatus lualabæ, new subspecies

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Slightly smaller than *A. i. infulatus* (Hartlaub), with upperparts lighter brown, underparts paler, and almost no dark breast-band.

TYPE.—Adult male; Kiyuyu, Lualaba River, Belgian Congo; August 9, 1927; collected by J. P. Chapin; Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. No. 262807.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Whole upper surface grayish brown ("hair brown" or just a shade deeper), with very faint dusky shaft-streaks on crown; greater wing-coverts a little darker brown and narrowly edged with rufous brown; all but innermost remiges blackish brown, changing to grayish on inner margins, and the secondaries with lighter brown outer edges; under wing-coverts brownish gray. Lores dusky brown, ear-coverts brown like crown, but faintly streaked with pale gray; chin and throat white. Sides of chest pale grayish brown, middle of chest faintly clouded with pale grayish brown on the whitish color which continues down over the breast, abdomen, and under tail-coverts; flanks lightly washed with brownish; tibial feathering light buffy brown. Rectrices brown like back, slightly darker on distal portion, and with lighter brown outer edgings.

Iris dark brown; bill brownish black, becoming gray at base of mandible; feet blackish.

Wing, 64.5 mm.; tail, 50; exposed culmen, 10.4; culmen to base, 15; metatarsus, 15.

This race of swamp flycatcher was found to be common along the banks of the Lualaba River in the great marshes about Lake Kisale. Neave[1] reported collecting the species on Lake Bangweolo, but whether the form frequenting that lake is *lualabæ* or, as stated in Sclater's 'Systema,' *ruandæ*, I cannot say. It may also be recalled that Reichenow reported a specimen of "*infulatus*" from Langenburg on Lake Nyasa, with upperparts rather light brown.

The three males and two females of *A. i. lualabæ*, which I collected at Kadia, Kiyuyu, and a little north of Kiabo, have the following dimensions: wing, 62–64.5 mm.; tail, 47–50; culmen to base, 14.7–15; metatarsus, 14.5–15. For ten skins of *A. i. infulatus* (Upper Uelle, Lake

[1]1910, Ibis, p. 125.

Albert, Jinja on Lake Victoria, Kakamega), I find the wing 64–69 mm.; tail, 48.5–53.5; culmen to base, 14.5–16; metatarsus, 15–15.5. Between these two races lives the larger *A. i. ruandæ* Gyldenstolpe, of which I have examined eight skins (Lake Bunyoni; near Lake Mutanda; Lake Kivu; Luofu) with measurements as follows: wing, 70–76; tail, 55–61; culmen to base, 15.3–17; metatarsus, 15.5–16.5.

Alseonax aquaticus (Heuglin), which lives in swamps of the Bahr-el-Ghazal and western Sudan, is a much grayer bird and, from the scanty material accessible to me now, I cannot decide whether *infulatus* is conspecific with it or not.

Alseonax lendu, new species

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Allied to *Alseonax olivascens* (Cassin), but darker brown above, grayer beneath, and with bill distinctly smaller.

TYPE.—Adult male; Djugu, 5500 feet, on Lendu Plateau in eastern Ituri district, Belgian Congo; August 16, 1926; collected by J. P. Chapin; Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. No. 262832.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Upperparts from forehead to tail dull dark brown ("clove brown"), rictal bristles well developed (about 9 mm. long), lores dusky, with a narrow but distinct pale gray supraloral line; feathering of eyelids and cheeks dark brown mixed with whitish; ear-coverts more brown, but with pale shafts. Upper surface of wing darker brown than back, but greater coverts and remiges with faint outer edgings of lighter, more ochreous brown; under wing-coverts very pale gray, with dusky centers near outer margin of wing. Wing of rather rounded form, with outermost primary 21.5 mm. long, and the fourth from outermost is the longest primary. Chin whitish, throat whitish with broad clouded striping of light gray; chest more uniform brownish gray, lower breast light gray broadly margined with whitish; abdomen grayish white; outer flank feathers brownish gray, becoming darker and browner posteriorly. Tibial feathering grayish brown, becoming whitish gray internally. Under tail-coverts gray-brown with broad whitish margins. Rectrices of same dark brown as remiges, and with outer margins a little lighter brown. Tail very slightly rounded.

Iris Vandyke brown; bill blackish brown, becoming light gray on base of mandible, a little chrome yellow on skin of gape; feet dull bluish gray, claws blackish gray.

Wing, 77 mm.; tail, 59; exposed culmen, 9.5; culmen to base, 14; metatarsus, 18.

No other specimen was secured, the type being taken in mountain forest close to the station of Djugu. *Alseonax olivascens*, to which the present species is best compared, inhabits the lowland forest from the Gaboon and Cameroon east to the Ituri and Semliki. For comparison I have before me an adult male of *olivascens* from Medje, Ituri forest, as well as an adult female and an immature male from the forest of the

Semliki Valley. The whole loral region, in *olivascens*, is uniform gray. In general form, except that of the bill, *A. lendu* is similar to *A. olivascens*. In the latter species the wing measures 67–77.5 mm., tail, 49–62, exposed culmen, 10–12, culmen to base, 14–16, metatarsus, 14–18. I have examined the types of *Parisoma olivascens* Cassin and *Bradornis sylvia* Reichenow. Cassin's type was immature, and *sylvia* is undoubtedly a synonym.

Tchitrea smithii mayombe, new subspecies

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Like *T. s. ignea* Reichenow, but rectrices and outer margins of most of the remiges blue-gray in adult males. Tail less rufous and back darker in females. Differs from *T. s. schubotzi* Reichenow in having the head black when adult, and from *T. s. smithii* (Fraser) in having remiges and rectrices lighter and more bluish.

TYPE.—Adult male; Ganda Sundi, Mayombe district, Belgian Congo; April 20, 1931; collected by J. P. Chapin; Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. No. 297026.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Whole head and throat black, moderately glossed with blue-green, crest short, its longest feathers only 10 mm. Back, rump, upper tail-coverts, and lesser and middle upper wing-coverts rich orange-rufous ("Mars orange"); greater wing-coverts similar on exposed parts, but at base and on the greater area of inner webs they are gray. Breast, flanks, abdomen, and under tail-coverts bright "orange rufous," a little lighter than the back; tibial feathering slightly paler, as are the under wing-coverts. Remiges "blackish mouse gray," with outer webs of all except outermost primaries and a few inner secondaries blue-gray ("deep Payne's gray"). Innermost secondaries rufous, a little duller than the back, and the next two margined with rufous. Upper surfaces of rectrices bluish gray ("deep Payne's gray") with blackish shafts, from below they are darker and duller; tail graduated; median pair of rectrices 8 mm. longer than the next, the outermost rectrices are still in molt.

Iris dark brown, rim of eyelids dull blue; bill dull blue, black along tomia and at very tip; feet rather bright blue.

Wing, 79.5; tail, 87; culmen to base, 19; metatarsus, 15.

The range of this race includes the Belgian Mayombe and the forests along the Middle Congo River at least to Lukolela, and probably to the vicinity of Coquilhatville. At Ganda Sundi I collected two adult males and an immature male, while at Lukolela three adult males and four females were secured. The males from Ganda Sundi are somewhat lighter on the back than those of Lukolela, and one from Lukolela is varied with gray on the scapulars and upper wing-coverts. The females from Lukolela, all apparently adult, are of course much duller than the males, and more brownish or olivaceous on the back, duller and less bright orange-rufous on the breast. The crowns of all are black, but one has a dark gray throat. While the gray coloring of rectrices and remiges is

darker and much less pronounced than in the males, it is sufficiently evident to distinguish them from females of *T. s. ignea* taken in the Ituri forest, and the Ituri females are all more rufous on the back. One adult female from Eala, Equator district, agrees with Lukolela specimens, but unfortunately I have no male from Eala or vicinity.

The immature male from Ganda Sundi is readily identifiable by its bluish gray tail, and the gray edgings of its primaries; but its crown and nape are gray, not black; and the orange-rufous of its chest invades the throat, where the feathers are only lightly tipped with gray. I have taken a young male of *ignea* with gray head in the region of Beni, eastern Congo, so this is not exceptional among young birds.

It is, however, of some importance here, as the closely allied *T. s. schubotzi*, of the Ubangi and eastern Cameroon forest, apparently is gray-headed throughout life. At the Berlin Museum, some years ago, I examined two skins of *schubotzi*, one a male from Bangui, the other, without sex, from Yukaduma. In the Frankfort Museum also I saw a fully adult male from Bangui. That the gray heads of these birds are not an immature character may be taken as proved, especially in view of the tail-length, 105 mm., given in the original description.

The type of *T. s. ignea*, from northern Angola, is preserved in the Berlin Museum, where I compared it with a male from Avakubi, Ituri district. The Ituri bird was a little brighter rufous, especially on the back, but no other difference was noticeable, so the gray-tailed birds of the Middle and Lower Congo are not *ignea*.

Despite the variability one always finds among these paradise flycatchers, it seems justifiable to give a name to this form with a separate range at least 500 miles in extent. While I did not see *T. s. neumanni* Stresemann in the Mayombe forest, it has been recorded from Chinchoxo close to Landana, only 60 miles to the west. I am thoroughly convinced that *smithii*, *nigriceps*, *fagani*, *tricolor*, *neumanni*, *mayombe schubotzi*, *ignea*, and *bedfordi* are all races of a single species. With regard to *rufiventer* and *emini* there is still room for doubt, but further study may prove that *rufiventer* Swainson is the proper specific name, as Doctor Stresemann[1] believes.

Psalidoprocne holomelæna ruwenzori, new subspecies

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Differing from *P. h. holomelæna* (Sundevall) and *P. h. massaica* Neumann by its shorter and less deeply forked tail. Under wing-coverts of about the same shade of brownish gray as in *massaica*.

[1]1924, Journ. f. Orn., pp. 256–260.

TYPE.—Adult male; Kalongi, 6900 feet, Butahu Valley, West Ruwenzori; December 17, 1926; collected by J. P. Chapin; Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. No. 262784.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Entire head, body, and tail black, with a moderate oily gloss of brownish green almost everywhere, most noticeable on crown. The whole upper surface of the wing is like the back, but the remiges, seen from below, are blackish gray, gradually becoming lighter gray toward their inner margins. Under wing-coverts and "axillaries" mouse gray. Outermost primary with the hooklets along its outer edge which are always present in adult males of *Psalidoprocne*.

Iris very dark brown, bill black, feet dusky brown, lighter gray-brown on metatarsi.

Wing 114 mm.; outermost rectrices, 85; depth of fork in tail, 34.5; culmen to base, 9; metatarsus, 9.5.

Four adult males and a female from the western slopes of Ruwenzori, an adult male from the mountains just east of the Rutshuru Plain, and an adult male from the western base of Mount Mikeno, all belong to this race, which appears to range from Ruwenzori south to the Kivu Volcanoes, the shores of Lake Kivu, and probably to the mountains northwest of Lake Tanganyika.[1]

Specimens from this area have been compared with others from South and East Africa by Professor Reichenow[2] and Count Gyldenstolpe,[3] both of whom decided that there was little or no difference in wing-length or color of under wing-coverts. This is true, and it is doubtful whether *massaica* can be separated from *holomelæna*. The wings of three males of *holomelæna* from South Africa measure 107, 110, and 113 mm., while those of eight males of *massaica* from Kenya Colony measure 112–119 mm., and those of six males of *ruwenzori* from the eastern Congo measure 107–114 mm. In wing-length *ruwenzori* does not differ from *holomelæna;* but in the form of the tail, at least in males, it is readily separable from East and South African birds.

Race	Outermost Tail-quill	Depth of Tail-fork
holomelæna, 3 males	82–90 mm.	40–45 mm.
massaica, 8 males	85–99 mm.	39–50 mm.
ruwenzori, 6 males	73–85 mm.	28–34.5 mm.

It may be that females will show some corresponding, if slight, difference in the length of the tail. I have only one female of *ruwenzori*, with outermost tail-feather 66 mm., depth of tail-fork 20 mm. Count Gyldenstolpe gave the tail-length in three females from Ngoma on Lake Kivu as 72, 74, and 77 mm., their wings 102, 103, 105 mm.

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[1] See Sassi, 1916, Annalen K. K. Naturhist. Hofmus. Wien, XXX, p. 242.
[2] 1911, 'Wiss. Ergebn. Deutschen Zentral-Afr.-Exp. 1907–1908,' III, p. 298.
[3] 1924, Kungl. Svenska Vetenskapsakad. Handl., (3) I, No. 3, p. 230.

Zosterops stenocricotus kasaicus, new subspecies

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Most closely allied to Z. *s. pusillus* Reichenow of the forested Cameroon and northern Congo, but without any yellow frontal patch, and yellow of throat and breast duller.

TYPE.—Adult male; Luluabourg, Kasai district, Belgian Congo; December 5, 1925; collected by Father R. Callewaert; Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. No. 258612.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Through the lores runs a faint blackish line, and about the eye a narrow circle of white feathers. Upperparts "warbler green," nearly uniform, but a little more yellowish on upper tail-coverts. Wing-coverts, innermost secondaries, and outer margins of all the other remiges of same green as the back; otherwise the remiges are blackish brown, becoming light gray along their inner margins. Under wing-coverts grayish white, washed with yellow, "axillaries" pale yellow. Ear-coverts yellowish green like crown, but throat and middle of underparts and tibial feathering bright yellow ("pinard yellow"), chest and flanks a little more greenish, nearer "pyrite yellow"; under tail-coverts a little brighter yellow than throat ("strontian yellow"). Rectrices blackish brown distally, a little grayer basally, and with green outer margins which extend nearly the whole length of the median quills, but are less evident distally on the more lateral ones.

Iris yellowish brown, bill black, feet bluish.

Wing, 54; tail, 34; exposed culmen, 9.5; culmen to base, 13; metatarsus, 15.

So far as I am aware this race is restricted to the Kasai district. Though I have not seen the white-eye obtained by Dr. H. Schouteden at Macaco near Luebo, I feel sure that it must agree with the six specimens collected for us by Father Callewaert near Luluabourg. The Philadelphia Academy also has two skins from Luluabourg, which I have examined and measured.

Two of our specimens are plainly immature. The six adults from Luluabourg have wings, 52–54 mm., tails, 33–36, culmen to base, 13–13.5, metatarsus, 14.5–16. In size there is no difference of importance between *kasaicus* and *pusillus*,[1] but the greenish forehead in the former is distinctive. The white-eyes of Angola, referred by Sclater to *anderssoni* Shelley and recently described as *Z. senegalensis quanzæ* by R. M. de Schauensee, are larger birds, with wings 61–64 mm.

Zosterops s. pusillus seems to range from the Ja River in southern Cameroon eastward to the northern edge of the Ituri forest, and we have eight specimens from Medje. They agree closely with one in the U. S. National Museum from Bitye, southern Cameroon. From Buea, Cameroon, the type locality of *stenocricotus*, the Carnegie Museum has kindly lent me three specimens; and in the Berlin Museum I have examined the type of *stenocricotus*, as well as another skin also from Buea.

[1]The wing-length of the type of *pusillus*, according to Grote, is 53 mm.

The wing-length in five specimens from Buea is 51.5–55 mm.; tail-length, 33–35. In size, therefore, *pusillus* is only very slightly smaller than *stenocricotus*. According to Bates the wing-length is 49.5–53 mm. in five specimens of *pusillus* from southern Cameroon.

The difficulty of finding any satisfactory arrangement for the numerous forms of yellow-breasted white-eyes in Africa is all too well known. I have named this new one as a race of *stenocricotus* merely to emphasize its affinities. But I agree with Mr. Bates[2] that *stenocricotus* and its near relatives in West Africa are all closer to *Z. senegalensis* than to *Z. virens*. The wash of green on the flanks varies in such a way that I cannot regard it as a specific character.

Cinnyris rockefelleri, new species

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Allied to *Cinnyris regius* Reichenow, but sides of breast not yellow, and bill much longer.

TYPE.—Adult male; at 9000 feet on Mt. Kandashomwa, west of Ruzizi Valley, eastern Belgian Congo; July 9, 1929; collected by J. Sterling Rockefeller and Charles B. G. Murphy; Amer. Mus. Nat. His. No. 410078.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Whole head, back, throat, and fore-neck brilliant metallic green, a narrow violet chest-band separating this green from the red of the breast. The breast is scarlet across its entire width, except for the light chrome-yellow pectoral tufts close to the wings. On the upper surface of the wings the lesser and middle coverts are metallic green like the back and scapulars, but the greater coverts are dull brownish black, margined externally with brownish olive (near "citrine"), as are also the primaries and secondaries. Beneath the wing the primary-coverts are blackish edged with dull greenish, secondary-coverts whitish gray with a wash of yellowish, and "axillaries" light gray basally, dull yellowish toward tips. Posterior flank-feathers, abdomen, and tibial feathering dull yellowish olive. Rectrices blackish, with faint blue sheen on the upper surface, tail rounded, with outermost quills 9 mm. shorter than the median. Longer upper tail-coverts metallic violet, with hidden bases blackish; under tail-coverts all orange-vermillion with yellowish and gray at bases.

Iris very dark brown, bill and feet black.

Wing, 55.5 mm. (but outer primaries molting, so that the full length is somewhat greater); tail, 43 mm.; exposed culmen, 24; metatarsus, 19.

A second male of the species secured at the same place on the day following has wing 58 mm., but outer primaries still growing in; tail, 44.5; exposed culmen, 22; metatarsus, 18. No female was collected. At 7650 feet on the same mountain a male of *Cinnyris regius* was taken by Messrs. Rockefeller and Murphy, so that the two forms cannot be regarded as representative races. The difference in length of bill is constant. A series of nine males of *regius* from Ruwenzori and the Kivu district shows the length of exposed culmen varying from 15.5 to 19 mm.

[2]1930, 'Handbook of the Birds of West Africa,' p. 463.

Ploceus (Othyphantes) bannermani, new species

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—A yellow-breasted weaver allied to *P. bertrandi* (Shelley), of Nyasaland and southern Tanganyika Territory, but without black on crown or nape.

TYPE.—Adult without indication of sex, but perhaps male; Djang district, 4500 feet, Cameroon; May 7, 1930; collected by R. H. Drinkwater; Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. No. 295349.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Forehead and anterior crown "cadmium yellow," shading through "lemon-chrome" on nape to yellowish green on back, rump, and upper tail-coverts. A pure black facial patch includes the lores, a narrow space above the eye, ear-coverts, malar region, chin, and upper throat. From the lower throat to under tail-coverts, rich yellow ("lemon-chrome"); flank-feathers and outer tibial-feathering somewhat washed with green. Wing-coverts fuscous black, so broadly margined with green as to look almost like the back; remiges fuscous black, margined externally with yellowish green and internally with grayish olive. Outermost primary 27 mm. long, exceeding the primary-coverts by 14 mm. Under wing-coverts whitish buff, with a heavy wash of yellow. Tail slightly rounded, outermost rectrices 5 mm. shorter than the median; all rectrices olive-green, with outer edgings more yellowish green.

Iris yellow, bill black, feet dull brownish.

Wing, 77 mm.; tail, 56; culmen to base, 19; metatarsus, 24.

This is the bird mentioned by Bannerman[1] and by Bates[2] as the male of *Ploceus anochlorus* Reichenow.[3] The type of *anochlorus*, however, has been shown conclusively to be a hybrid between *Ploceus* (*Hyphanturgus*) *nigricollis* and *brachypterus*. In 1921 I examined Reichenow's type in the Frankfort Museum, and I agree with the conclusions of Stresemann and Neunzig[4] concerning the hybridization of these two forms.

On June 12, 1909, at Ninong, Manenguba Mts., Cameroon, Captain Boyd Alexander collected two female hybrids such as Stresemann and Neunzig describe. These were identified as *anochlorus*. He also obtained at the same place a black-faced bird which was assumed to be the male of the supposed *anochlorus*, although his original label gave the sex as female. In 1930 Mr. R. H. Drinkwater, in the Nkongsamba district, Cameroon, secured five male hybrids, *nigricollus* × *brachypterus;* and now it is certain that Alexander's black-faced weaver represents a distinct species, which I here name in honor of Mr. David A. Bannerman.

Mr. Drinkwater obtained two additional adult specimens of this new weaver: one sexed as a female, in the Nkongsamba district, May 3, 1930; and one not sexed, in the Djang district, May 7. It may be that

[1] 1915, Ibis, p. 660.
[2] 1930, 'Handbook Birds W. Afr.,' p. 486.
[3] 1912, Journ. f. Orn., p. 321 (Yakoma, Uelle River).
[4] 1924, Journ. f. Orn., pp. 537–540, and especially p. 583.

two of the three known specimens are wrongly sexed, or that the male and female are almost exactly alike, or else that the male remains to be discovered. The type of *bannermani*, I conclude, may well be a male.

The supposed female from Nkongsamba has the wing, 76 mm.; tail, 54.5; culmen to base, 19; metatarsus, 24. Alexander's female from Ninong has the wing, 77 mm.